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THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1912.

There are so many slogans, most of them fit and appropriate as boost cries for this city, that the trouble is to select the best. Most any of them would do.

"Utah Products" week, the first week in April, is bound to be a great success, under the management of the Manufacturers' Association of this city.

It is fine to see the United States leading the world in securing the integrity of China, and leading the ancient empire into the broad highway of republicanism.

And now it is Beveridge who wants to be Roosevelt's running mate, and have his name on the ticket for Vice President. The ideal fitness of that union would be supreme.

American troops are in demand in China, this because they are known to be disinterested, and not to engage in pillage and outrages so commonly practiced by the soldiers of other nations.

And so Gill is defeated for Mayor of Seattle, in spite of his big lead at the primary election. It is but another indication of the untrustworthiness of the primary as an indication of the real desire of the voters.

The need of more American troops on the Mexican border being evident, more are ordered there. It is a ticklish situation, which seems likely to develop into serious trouble, and may result in moving the border a long way south.

Diaz also is reported to be willing to accept another Presidential term if the Mexicans think that he is the one indispensable man. And they have far better reason for thinking it than Americans have for thinking that they have one only.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency, which will investigate the "money trust," in spite of Bryan's vehement demand that a special committee should do that work, has employed Judge Parker as counsel to aid in the inquiry. Another red rag to the Bryan bull.

And now, it is reported, coals are to be carried to Newcastle, and in fact to all England, from Nova Scotia and the United States. This will make the coal business of international importance if the strike of English coal miners is protracted, a thing which seems incredible.

The battleship Utah has broken all records in the American navy for speed in great fighting ships. No doubt she would do equally well in the more serious business for which she was built, if occasion called her to battle. But it is a great pity that she isn't manned by Utah men, as The Tribune has suggested heretofore.

Three million dollars' worth of John P. Morgan's art treasures, that have been stored in the Kensington museum, London, are on the sea bound for New York. And the Metropolitan museum has to be enlarged to take in all the sixty million dollars' worth of his treasures that are to be brought over. We have the art, and Europe has the money.

Logan Journal: "The editor of the Dearest News declares that 'a man gets a lot of fun out of being fooled by a woman.' Wonder where he got his experience, and who was the Delilah? Giddy thing! One would hardly expect it of the presiding genius of the great moral and religious, but 'you never can tell.' At least he speaks as one having knowledge."

The New York World says Roosevelt "the compliment" of disbelieving his sincerity in putting forth the jumbled nonsense of his Columbus speech. It considers that "he is too experienced, too well informed, and too long a student of government to believe in such folly." That is, the World praises his intelligence in order to make him out a rank hypocrite. And maybe it is right.

And so, former Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco goes free of graft charges, the judge holding that even if Abe Ruef had consented to testify

Schmitz could not have been convicted, an assumption that might not have been verified. And it certainly looks unfair to keep Ruef in jail, the only victim of the prosecution, when it is practically certain that he was not the only boodler.

SECRETARY STIMSON ON TAFT.

The speech of the Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, at Chicago, on Tuesday evening, in support of President Taft, is one that fits the case in every respect. He considers Taft fully up to the fair demands of progressiveness; notes that he is constructive in his policy; that he holds fast to the law; that he is firmly grounded in the principles and traditions of American institutions; and that he has faithfully carried out his pledges of four years ago, and conformed dutifully to his oath of office. He shows further, that President Taft has been most fully and fairly vindicated and abused.

From this triumphant vindication of President Taft, Secretary Stimson passed to the consideration of the Roosevelt vagaries and made a just contrast of those obnoxious demagogues with the safe, sound, and just principles adhered to by President Taft. It is a speech all through that is well calculated to warm the American heart towards the Secretary, and to convince all candid persons of the desirability of re-electing President Taft. The Secretary passed a warm eulogy upon the President, but not in the least effusive or overdrawn; it was a plain, solid, straightforward statement of just deductions from known and admitted facts; and being so, it is all the more admirable and strong in President Taft's cause.

Colonel Roosevelt recognized instinctively that Secretary Stimson has put him at a great disadvantage in the presentation which he made. He strikes back in personalities and vindictiveness; but he is not able in the least to shake the strength or destroy the applicability of Secretary Stimson's statements and arguments. Roosevelt protests that he is not considering his own personal interests and preferences now any more than he did in 1910, when he fought the bosses in New York, and undertook to get the Governorship of that State for Stimson. Roosevelt holds that if it had not been for himself, New York would have gone Democratic by 300,000 majority. In this he magnifies his own efforts, and lays claim to a potency which is not only ridiculous, but absolutely unfounded. For, a harmonious Republican party in New York in 1910 (and it would have been harmonious except for Roosevelt) would have stood a good deal better chance of winning the election than it did when it was broken up by his smashing assault upon it.

Roosevelt protests that he does not refer to his effort for Stimson in New York by way of alleging that Stimson owes him any gratitude for his support. We should think not, indeed! For that support was destructive to Stimson. And yet, while disclaiming any expectation of gratitude by reason of his support of Stimson or any one else, placing that support on the high ground of public service, he does not fail to remind Stimson of his personal efforts in his behalf, and in fact to suggest a claim of gratitude which is founded upon false premises. In all this, Colonel Roosevelt shows himself as in the whole course of his candidacy this year, to be a vindictive, and at the same time a rattled, demagogue. He has only to keep on, to knock himself out of the ring.

SECRETARY KNOX'S SPEECH.

It was announced that Secretary Knox would give at Panama a talk which would explain the purpose and object of his visit to the Central and South American republics. The telegrams did not give us very much of that speech, but yet enough to indicate its purpose and to show the pitch of it. Later advices go more into detail.

First of all, he sought to disabuse the minds of the people of those republics of any idea that the Monroe doctrine is in the slightest degree a menace to them. It has never been such, but has always been meant as their helper and co-operator, and he gave them the suggestion that the Monroe doctrine would reach its highest beneficence and also its highest efficacy when it was regarded by the people of the United States as a reason for their prompt and unflinching response to the needs of Latin-American states which might require assistance to better government and to a meeting of the just obligations of international amenities and helpfulness. By this undoubtedly is meant that the Monroe doctrine is not to be a mere dry bit of formality, but a vital bond of sympathy between this country and its southern neighbors, encouraging, helpful, and friendly.

He referred specifically to the impending completion of the Panama canal, and declared in this connection that President Taft had sent him "as a bearer of a message of good will to our sister American republics," and that the President was "impelled by the thought that this is an auspicious moment through better acquaintance to lay the foundations upon which there should rest a broader confidence, a closer sympathy, and a more practical reciprocal helpfulness." He proceeded to say that he was glad of this opportunity to "assure all the American republics that the purpose of the United States towards them is that we should live in amity and essential harmony, and that we desire only that more peace, more prosperity, more happiness and more security should come into and become a part of their individual and national lives." And he impressed upon them earnestly that "our policies

have been without a trace of sinister motive or ulterior design, craving neither sovereignty nor territory."

It was evidently the purpose of the administration in sending Secretary Knox as a messenger of good will to our southern neighbors, to seize upon the occasion of the completion of the canal to give them a better impression of the significance and practical helpfulness of the Monroe doctrine in the union of common interests which the canal is expected to give to the American republics north and south of the isthmus. In fact, Secretary Knox spoke of the canal as already "a great bond between us;" and in its future operations, he foresaw that it will be "a common heritage, binding together the nations of this hemisphere with a force that no power can break."

It is evident that Secretary Knox made a very careful and studied delivery in his Panama speech. It is pleasant to see that in this deliverance there is nothing but good will, harmony, and friendship expressed. That is the sort of thing that the people of the United States will unanimously approve, and will be glad to note that Secretary Knox has given such warm and significant expression to the common feeling which we all have toward our neighbors to the southward.

WHO IS OUR GLADSTONE?

We are sorry to see that our excellent contemporary, the Philadelphia Record, is disposed to view with a good deal of contempt and impatience the work of the Tariff Board. A recent number of that paper has an editorial under the heading "Tariff Boards as a Means of Pull Back." It notes with dissatisfaction that the Canadians are taking a leaf from the experience of this country, and are themselves about to establish a Tariff Commission corresponding to our Tariff Board. It says that "while a tariff board digs and dabbles and dabbles in studying the incidence of tariff taxes, the executive and legislative bodies lie on their oars and make small study of the situation." And it scornfully refers to the idea of the elective representatives of the people shifting their duty to "irresponsible hands," whereas they should begin their own work at the beginning. It states further that there have been repeated efforts of tariff commissions in the past history of tariff making and of tariff tinkering to no avail. It holds that every National administration has the machinery and authority to gather all the essential facts needed, and that, armed with this authority, "the executive and legislative departments of the Government should act." This seems to ignore the essential point that the Tariff Board is one of the very agencies thus provided; and if the Tariff Board is to be ignored, why should not all the other "machinery and authority" be also ignored? It is in pursuance of the power and authority vested in the representatives of the people and in the executive that the Tariff Board is created for the precise purpose of getting this specific information.

But the Record apparently considers that the representatives of the people should themselves be fully masters of the tariff question, and should not need any instruction from Tariff Boards or from any source whatever. Clinging to this idea, it gives the following illustration:

One day there came into the establishment of a great business firm in Liverpool a customer of the house. Pending the completion of the transaction that was the object of his visit, his attention was attracted by the movements of a man whom he took to be an employee of the firm engaged in the work of accounting. Going to the head of the establishment, he asked whether he would object to having the services of the supposed clerk, who seemed from his manner of running through account books to understand his business. The merchant asked in an amused way if he would like to know the name of the "clerk," and on getting an affirmative answer replied: "That is Mr. Gladstone, Charles Gladstone. Whenever he comes to me for information I hand over to him my account books for he can then get his facts at hand and more quickly than he can get them in any other way."

It quotes approvingly a London paper, which says that Mr. Gladstone "was one of the most efficient and distinguished financiers of all countries and all times." And the Record adds: "He did not need any tariff commission to help him serve his country while he was twiddling his thumbs, neglecting his sworn duty, and raking in an unearned salary."

Very fine indeed. And this prompts the query, how many Gladstones have we in either or both houses of Congress? If we have an abundance of them to deal with this question, men who are the "most efficient and distinguished financiers of all countries and all times," then the illustration given is fatal to the Tariff Board. But unless we have at least one such a man in Congress, then certainly the Congressmen need help. So far as we are able to judge, we have not one that even approaches within hailing distance of Gladstone. But if we have any who are in his class, or who are even so near him as to be within his shadow, let us have his name, that we may all applaud.

Of course, Governor Wilson having denounced as senseless a number of Sunday-school songs, was bound to condemn Missouri's "dawg" song. Besides, it is Champ Clark's slogan.

Portland Oregonian: "The Democrats have been trying to push the wool tariff into the background, but the Lawrence strike has forced it to the front and may compel them in self-defense to take some action on the Tariff Board's report. When a whole family in the employ of the most protected of all trusts earns \$7 a week, the props are knocked from under the 'nauper labor of Europe' argument and the Democrats have a good opportunity

to deal a blow at that trust with assurance of aid from the Republican President and Senate."

GROWING AMERICAN TEA.

For a good many years the Department of Agriculture has been experimenting in the raising of tea at Summerville, South Carolina. Every once in a while there is something of a crop gathered, and then we have an exciting bulletin from the U. S. Department of Agriculture stating not only that the raising of tea in that vicinity is practicable, but that it is quite possible to make tea-growing a profitable American industry. A recent statement indicates that the latest effort to raise a crop of tea in the Government farm at Summerville has developed some success, and we have accordingly the usual optimistic bulletin telling all about it. We don't hear anything from the Government tea farm in those years when no tea is raised, or when so little is raised as to be an expensive failure. But now it is said that "a plantation of 200 acres can be established at an investment of \$50,000, and can pay off the indebtedness in sixteen years and yield an income of \$10,000 a year for an indefinite period thereafter."

This, however, is misleading. It is only possible to show results like that in occasional years. At no consecutive period of sixteen years has it been possible to show anything of that kind as from the standpoint of private ownership. The Government, to be sure, can keep up its experiments because it has unlimited money, has the benefit of high paid experts, and can get any amount of cheap black labor in South Carolina, labor that would not work for the Government pittance in a private plantation. And there are ways of keeping accounts that show favorably on public balance sheets which no private ownership could in any way hope to match.

The Government showing, it is reported, is on the basis of the retail price of tea, say, a dollar a pound. But tea in bulk can be bought for a mere fraction of a dollar a pound, and the market for American-raised tea would have to be established before the tea could be sold at all. This is such an uncertain proposition, and the best showing made calling for an investment of \$50,000 and a sixteen-year period of ups and downs, and the possibility of getting clear in that sixteen year period is so uncertain a proposition, that we doubt if any man with \$50,000 could be induced to put it into any such scheme. There are better things going than that, and the idea, upon the Government's most favorable showing, is absolutely hopeless from the practical standpoint.

STORAGE OF OHIO WATERS.

In view of the destructive floods on the Ohio river, which occur with merrily certainty every year, and which do damage amounting always away up into the millions of dollars, The Tribune has been suggesting for a good many years the storage of the flood waters in the upper feeders of the Ohio river, for the double purpose of abating the damage by floods and of letting that water loose later on in the season to reinforce the depth of the stream for navigation when the depth runs shallow.

It appears that there has been a movement to that effect, but that there is so much red tape about it that a good many are hopeless of achieving practical results. There can be no doubt, however, but that it would pay the people along the Ohio river to put up the money for those storage reservoirs. The savings of the losses of a few years would be ample to pay for the construction of all, and in the rugged mountain gorges there is ample opportunity for very great storage reservoirs. These could be put in firm and solid, so that there would be no danger of their breaking, and the double advantage of preventing flood losses and the reinforcing of the river at the lowest stages of water would amply pay the cost of the reservoir.

We have full confidence that this measure of flood relief and of subsequent navigable water reinforcement will be put into effect, at some time; economic considerations will force it. The losses are so very great that they cannot be continually supported, and the needs of navigation in the later portions of the season, of more water in the channel, are so pressing that the requirement will be found too pressing to resist. The double purpose can be achieved, but at considerable cost. Still, when we consider the tremendous waste of the high floods in the Ohio river, the cost of the reservoirs becomes trifling in comparison.

On this general subject, we find the following editorial discussion in the Philadelphia Record of a recent date:

The movement set on foot in Pittsburgh to bring about the construction of storage reservoirs on the headwaters of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, with a view to the prevention of flood damage and the after use of the flood waters as sources of power and of relief supply in seasons of drought, has not been abandoned. To bring about the success of the scheme, however, it is necessary to secure co-operative legislation in Maryland and Virginia, and the assent of Congress. It is proposed that there shall be joint participation in forwarding the securing of sites and the erection of reservoirs by the States, counties and cities affected and the Federal authority, with a view to lessen the cost to the public, and at the same time afford water for use as power where desired, without incurring the risk of private monopoly.

The matter will be made the subject of thorough State and Federal investigation. The greater use of available water power and the conservation of flood waters, since the means have been discovered for cheap transmission of power from the point of production to the point of application, have assumed such speculative value as to make imperative State and interstate regulation of a general character to protect the public interest. If water power can be so used as to supply the coal supply, prevent flood disasters, and at the same time in some measure alleviate the weight of taxation, there should be no time lost in providing the means of assuring such a common beneficence to common benefit.

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